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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/751,756	12/29/2000	Robert A. Marshall	062891.0451	5059

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EXAMINER

JAMAL, ALEXANDER

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2643

DATE MAILED: 05/05/2004

7

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/751,756

Applicant(s)

MARSHALL ET AL.

Examiner

Alexander Jamal

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 December 2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 10 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. **Claim 8** rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. The claim states 'filtering the data signal into a first frequency range of approximately 0 to 4KHz..' . As per applicant's specification (Page 8 lines 24-31), the data signal is filtered to 25KHz to 272KHz when a voice signal is present in the DSL signal.

4. **Claim 10** rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 10 recites the limitation "balanced bridge" in claim 1. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. **Claims 1,3-6,11-17** rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Erreygers (6236664), and further in view of Liu (6088385).

As per **claim 1**, Erreygers discloses a method of providing greater reach for a DSL signal comprising a step of receiving, processing, then transmitting an incoming DSL signal including a data signal (ABSTRACT). Erreygers further discloses that the repeater comprises two ADSL transceivers (Fig. 3: Col 5 lines 40-60) to process the bi-directional data signal. However, Erreygers does not specify that the transceivers perform demodulating, requantizing, modulating, and then amplifying the data signal.

Liu teaches an ADSL transceiver with a flexible and scaleable rate (ABSTRACT, Col 1 lines 30-45). Liu's transceiver performs the functions of demodulating received analog signals and producing the original data stream 201 (Fig. 2). It also takes the received digital data stream and quantizes then modulates the stream to produce a DSL signal (output of block 230). With two transceivers in series in the repeater disclosed by

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Erreygers, the repeater will performs the functions of demodulating, requantizing, modulating, and then amplifying the received signal (in both directions). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of this application to utilize Liu's transceiver for each of the transceivers in series disclosed by Erreygers for the purpose of implementing flexible and scaleable transceivers in the receiver.

As per **claim 11**, claim rejected for same reasons as rejection of claim 1.

As per **claims 16,17**, claim rejected for same reasons as rejection of claim 1. The method disclosed in the rejection of claim 1 inherently comprises means to perform the method for the purpose of performing the steps of said method.

As per **claims 3,12**, Liu discloses that the ADSL transceivers perform the steps of digitizing the data, using an FFT to demodulate the data in the Frequency bins (subchannels in a DMT system) (Col 6 lines 1-10, 34-54) (Col 8 lines 1-10). Since the demodulation is setup to only demodulate data from specific sub-channels (bins), the data outside the bins is inherently discarded.

As per **claims 4,13**, claim 4 rejected for same reasons as claim 1. The decoded data is recoded (requantized, each bit set to a value in a constellation).

As per **claims 5,14**, Erreygers, in view of Liu discloses that the DSL repeater decodes the data using frequency bins and an FFT (as per rejection of claim 3) and then

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recodes the data into frequency bins, and converts the signal to an analog signal (Liu Fig. 2). However, they do not specify using an inverse FFT.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of this application to utilize an inverse FFT to recombine the data that was decoded via an FFT for the reason that the inverse FFT will provide the most efficient, and accurate means to recombine data that was separated via FFT.

As per **claims 6,15**, Liu's system requantizes the data in the frequency domain (the sub-channels) (Col 8 lines 1-15).

7. **Claims 18-25** rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Erreygers (6236664), and in view of Liu (6088385), and further in view of McGhee et al. (6658049).

As per **claim 18,25**, claim 18 is disclosed by Erreygers in view of Liu for the same reasons as the rejections of claims 1 and 16. However they do not specify the DSL signal includes a voice signal that is combined (in the repeater) with the amplified data signal.

McGhee discloses an xDSL repeater system where the DSL signal comprises a voice and data signal (Col 3 lines 28-30). The voice signal is filtered, and then combined with the amplified/repeated data signal (Fig. 2). Both the Data and Voice signals are amplified by the

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gains of filters 32 and 34 (Fig. 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of this application to provide means to split/recombine/amplify the voice and data signals after being processed by the repeater for the purpose of allowing the repeater to be used on DSL lines that contain both data and voice signals.

As per **claim 19,21,24**, claims rejected for the same reasons as claim 18 rejection. Additionally, Liu discloses a first signal detector (Hybrid 220 in Fig. 2) (Col 6 lines 9-14) that detects the incoming DSL signal from the telephone line and applies the outgoing DSL signal to the line. A first conditioning unit is described in claim 1 rejection. Erreygers in view of Liu discloses two transceivers in parallel to implement a Bi-directional repeater (Erreygers Fig. 3) that comprises a second signal detector and conditioning unit working in the opposite direction as the first signal detector and conditioning unit.

As per **claim 20**, McGhee discloses high band filter 34 and low band filter 32 (Fig. 2) to separate the voice and data signals.

As per **claims 22,23**, Erreygers, in view of Liu in view of McGhee discloses that the DSL repeater decodes the data using frequency bins and an FFT (as per rejection of claim 3) and then recodes the data into frequency bins. The transceiver further comprises A/D and D/A converters (Liu Fig. 2). However, they do not specify using an inverse FFT.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of this application to utilize an inverse FFT to recombine the data that was decoded via an FFT for the reason that the inverse FFT will provide the most efficient, and accurate means to recombine data that was separated via FFT.

8. **Claims 2,7** rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Erreygers (6236664), and in view of Liu (6088385) as applied to claim 1, and further in view of McGhee et al. (6658049).

As per **claims 2,7**, Erreygers in view of Liu discloses applicant's claim 1, however they do not specify the DSL signal includes a voice signal that is combined (in the repeater) with the amplified data signal.

McGhee discloses an xDSL repeater system where the DSL signal comprises a voice and data signal (Col 3 lines 28-30). The voice signal is filtered, and then combined with the amplified/repeated data signal (Fig. 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of this application to recombine the voice and data signals after being processed by the repeater for the purpose of allowing the repeater to be used on DSL lines that contain both data and voice signals.

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9. **Claims 9,10** rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Erreygers (6236664) in view of Liu (6088385) as applied to claim 1, and further in view of Fisher (4878232).

As per **claims 9,10**, Erreygers in view of Liu discloses applicant's claim 1.

However, they do not specify that the repeater signals are coupled to the telephone line (both transmit and receive signals) by a balanced, resistive, hybrid bridge.

Fisher discloses using a resistive hybrid bridge to couple transmit/receive data signals to/from a transmission line (ABSTRACT, Fig. 4) (Col 3 lines 25-60). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of this application to implement a resistive hybrid bridge for the bridge specified in Liu as a matter of design choice (for example, resistor based circuits take up less space than inductors).

10. **Claim 26** rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Erreygers (6236664), in view of Liu (6088385), in view of McGhee et al. (6658049) as applied to claim 19, and further in view of Fisher (4878232).

As per **claim 26**, Erreygers in view of Liu in view of McGhee discloses applicant's claim 19. However, they do not specify that the repeater signals are coupled to the telephone line (both transmit and receive signals) by a balanced, resistive, hybrid bridge.

Fisher discloses using a resistive hybrid bridge to couple transmit/receive data signals to/from a transmission line (ABSTRACT, Fig. 4) (Col 3 lines 25-60). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of this application to


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implement a resistive hybrid bridge for the bridge specified in Liu as a matter of design choice (for example, resistor based circuits take up less space than inductors).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alexander Jamal whose telephone number is 703-305-3433. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8AM-5PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Curtis A Kuntz can be reached on 703-305-4708. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9306 for regular communications and 703-872-9315 for After Final communications.

AJ
April 30, 2004


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